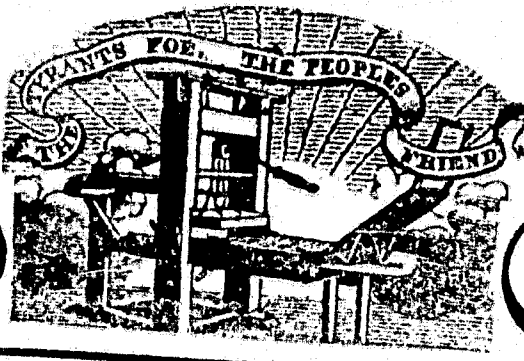




MORAL AND RELIGIOUS.

Extract from Rev. Doct. Nichols' Address delivered before the Temperance Society in Portland.

As to the vice of intemperance—its disgusting effects upon the body—its ruinous consequences to the health—its degrading and brutifying influence upon the mind and character—its danger to society as the fruitful parent of every crime—its nuisance to the public as the chief and almost only source of mendacity and pauperism—its pest to domestic life—the individual and secret wretchedness it inflicts—and the still greater, which are threatened against it in the Scriptures of God—there can be—and there is—but one conviction. Whatever social, moral, or mental object one might undertake to promote—I question whether it be any overstatement to say, that this is the obstruction he would have immediately to meet. Could the statesman suppress it, he would see the laws better administered and obeyed—the spirit of order and fidelity—the peace, comfort and prosperity he is bound to promote, assuming a new aspect. Could the friend of knowledge and intellectual improvement expel it from the seats of learning—and save the talents and genius it continually prostrates, enfeebles, or misdirects—could the vine be separated from the olive—he would feel that literature and science were delivered from a most insidious and deadly foe. If the philanthropist could remove it from every dwelling—if he could resettle the hearts it has hardened—restore those it has broken—wipe away the sorrows from wives and husbands, from mothers and fathers, occasioned by this single cause, he would consider a greater work of humanity had been achieved than the emptying of every prison, and the relief of every species of poverty throughout the world—those prisons at least, which should remain unopened—that poverty at least, which should continue to exist or require relief after this calamity had been removed.

Suppose an hospital—and all the inebriates of our country composing a procession to it, exhibiting all the varied forms and different stages of intemperance—the trembling limbs—the equal aspects—the bloated features—the diseases, phrenies, which this single vice has produced. I can hardly permit myself to name the proportion in numbers of the whole population of the United States, that would take some place in this procession. I borrow a statement from a friend and distinguished scholar, who has prepared his observations with peculiar ability on the subject—that the annual consumption of ardent spirits in our country, the year before the last, could not be supposed to amount to less than 45 millions of gallons—from which it follows, according to a probable distribution of this enormous quantity, that there could not be short of three hundred thousand individuals in the different stages of this vice at that period. Three hundred thousand, and even more, is the result he obtains by another method of calculation founded upon the probable number of deaths produced by intoxication. Three hundred thousand, and far exceeding it, is the proportion I find arising from the very moderate supposition, that for one intemperate pauper who is a public charge there are as many as five other persons throughout all classes of the community—in some one or other of the several decided states of this destructive practice. The number of these who have lately, it is said, made use of a certain preparation for the cure of intemperance in a part of our country, at the first respectability—even supposing, what cannot be supposed, that this number comprises all who had made any approaches within that circle to this deplorable evil, would of itself, and not be far from the proportion of three hundred thousand inebriates for the nation at large. And what should we think of a spectacle of three hundred thousand, dispersed by this single cause—stretching in single rank more than one hundred miles—and among them many heads, venerated magistrates, blushing sex, tender years, commingled in every frantic, brutal, and loathsome attitude that society can exhibit. What scene to be imagined! Suppose it an hospital they were approaching—it must possess a greater elevation than the highest mountain in our country, for the most distant of them to behold it, while the foremost were stepping upon its threshold. Suppose them carried forth to be deposited together in one continued line and extended line—the whole breadth of our State would not

be competent to bury them. The case is none the less real, because it requires the assistance of the imagination to comprehend it. There is such a company, actually on the march, of whom it is calculated that ten thousand annually reach the grave of the inebriate, through the different sections of our country. Are we to sit still under this appalling fact? Men must die. But is this the death of men? Is there not a more degrading and suicidal path? We ought not to be still, when such a multitude are slain year by year of an enemy that has no commission of God to touch a life. We would not suffer any other enemy to do it—neither war nor pestilence, without resisting it with our weapons or deprecating it without prayers. Surely he cannot be animated with the spirit of religion or humanity who is not willing and ready to attend to every enlightened and rational suggestion, by which all this misery and death may be prevented or be diminished.

SPRING.

Forth in the pleasing Spring
Thy beauty walks, Thy tenderness and love:
Wide flush the fields, the softening air is
balm,
Echo the mountains round; the forest smiles,
And every sense, and every heart is joy.
Again the vernal season has returned,
and nature resumes her kindest inspirations. It is a season rich in hope and abundant in beauty. The God of nature breathes upon the face of the earth, and it is changed—from gloom to glory. The energies of the vegetable kingdom are released from their "icy fetters," and as it were, a new creation comes into being—tender and innocent, it is true, as the infant's heart, but strong in the promise of delight and abundance. The long suppressed, but now eloquent melody of the joyous chorister of the air bears witness to the gratitude which they feel towards Him who "careth even for the sparrows," and makes a loud and earnest appeal to rational man to employ also his more exalted powers in praise to a faithful and propitious Heaven.

There is—at least to us—no season of the year so charming and delightful as this. And it is rendered so perhaps by the contrast between Winter and Spring,—a contrast which does not even exist in the succession of any of the other seasons. From frowns and desolation we suddenly turn to smiles and luxuriance. And the scenery newly painted by the pencil of Heaven with "shades unrivaled and charms inimitable," presents a prospect grateful to the eye and enrapturing to the heart. This also is the season of innocence and love, when forgetting the coldness and severity with which we may have viewed others, our prejudices, should be softened and our better sentiments of returning friendship warmed into vigorous activity.

Is aught so fair
In all the dewy landscapes of the Spring,
In the bright eye of Hesper or the morn,
In Nature's fairest form, is aught so fair,
As virtuous Friendship? as the candid blush
Of him who strives with fortune to be just?
The graceful tear, that streams for others' woes?
Where peace with ever-blooming olive
crown
The gate; where honor's liberal hands effuse
Unenvied treasures, and the snowy wings
Of innocence and love protect the scene?

This too is a time for a lively contemplation of the grandeur, the power and goodness of God, viewed through the medium of his wonderful works.—The man of a thoughtful and contemplative mind, finds, amidst the teeming wonders of the earth and the more brilliant glories of the heavens, enough to engage his most deep and profitable attention. When the golden sun has sunk behind the western hills, and Cynthia, in her own mild and peerless radiance, has arisen to reflect her borrowed light upon a sister world, he walks forth amidst the softening air made fragrant by the blooming herbage, surveys the stately host above, eloquent by its very silence, and thus raises his thoughts and affections to the great Source of wisdom and mercy.

Nightly he visits all the sylvan scenes,
Where, far remote, a melancholy moon
Raising her head, serene and shorn of beams,
Throws here and there the glimmerings through
the trees,
To make more awful darkness.

And who would forego the pleasures of a calm and delightful morning at this animating season of the year? Who would not prefer to inhale the salutary morning air, made vocal by the tuneful notes of the redbreast, rather than to drowse away his hours in a sickening unconsciousness of the charms and activity around him?

Health that enuffs the morning air;
Full-eyed Truth, with bosom bare;
Inspiration, Nature's child,
Seek the solitary wild.

As the harvest in Autumn depends, for its kind, upon the seed committed to the earth in Spring, so also the character of the man depends upon the principles implanted in the mind of the youth in the spring time of life. Let then parents be admonished to be cautious, vigilant and faithful, to give a seasonable turn to the inclinations of their offspring. The sentiments imbibed in youth, will, most likely, come to maturity in manhood, and determine in all cases the happiness, of the rising generation. First impressions are the most influential and abiding. An early and unremitting attention, therefore, is indispensably necessary to the future honor and welfare of those, who, after we shall have descended to the tomb, are to take our place in life.

Chr. Intell.

MISCELLANY.

TRAITS OF THE INDIAN CHARACTER.

"Captain White, of the naval boat told me the following story; and which I think illustrates the Indian character, at least in some points of it. The occurrence took place a great many years ago, and when what is Utica and Wharton now, was a wilderness—and where, in fact not a family but his own had ventured west of the Mohawk, or thus far into the 'back woods,' and when too the Indians were powerful and much dreaded.

"One evening Captain White's father being absent, and only his mother, himself, and little sister being at home, they were alarmed on seeing in the woods three Indians coming in the direction of the house; but on perceiving one of them to be Skenandoah, who was known to them, their fears were in some measure quieted. On arriving, they addressed his mother, and said, 'We have called to ask you for your little daughter, to take home with us to-night.' The request startled Mrs. White; she knew not what answer to give; for it was a part of the business of Mr. White, on all occasions to conciliate the Indians, and by all the means in his power. To refuse the request, she feared would excite them; and to grant it, would be to jeopardize the liberty, if not the life of her child! At the critical moment, and while the Indians were waiting for a reply, the father came in. The request was repeated to him, when he instantly granted it. The mother was overwhelmed with surprise, and felt all the horrors that may be conceived under such circumstances. But she was silent. The little girl was brought out, and delivered over to these Indians, who lived some 10 or 12 miles distant. They took her by the hand and led her through the woods, stopping only long enough to say, 'when the sun is so high in the morning, pointing to a certain elevation in the heavens we will return here.' Mrs. White had heard that Indians were base and treacherous, and considered her daughter as having been given in sacrifice to save the family. Mr. White explained his reasons for giving up the child, but the mother, still anxious and doubting, gave way only to grief. The night was long and sleepless. The day at last broke, but upon eyes that had not been closed, and brought with it increased anxiety. The sun rose, and the anxiety of the family rose with it. At last he reached the point in the heavens, which had been referred to for the period of the child's return, when the anxious and afflicted mother exclaimed; 'there they are!' Skenandoah and his companions faithful to their promise, were on the spot—and the little girl, gay and smiling, and dressed out in all the finery of which an Indian lodge could boast, delighted with both her visit and her trinkets. You may feel anxious to know what was the object of those Indians in this extraordinary movement. I will tell you. Mr. White had gone among them and settled in their country. He had promised to be friendly; he had smoked the pipe of peace with these people, a most sacred and binding obligation with them, and which they never violate. But so had others, and these promises and that pledge in them had been alike disregarded. There was no foundation left for their confidence: 'the white,' said they, 'is deceitful.' Their object was, to test the confidence of this family in them; and this was their method of deciding the question. Give us your child! If, as they doubtless reasoned among themselves, they trust us with their daughter, they will prove that they have confidence in us; and we will then know how to trust them.

If they refuse our request, then we shall know that they doubt our sincerity, and this will convince us that they have none themselves. Mr. White fortunately understood the Indian character, but had not had their object explained to him. This was a secret with the Indians. But he knew that their confidence when once established, is ever after hard to be shaken; and he concluded as a rational man would, that to show confidence in them, was the most direct way to secure it for himself. But the hazard was great—the trial was severe, and not unlike the demand of old made by the master of Life to Abraham, 'to take his son, his only son Isaac, and offer him,' &c.

"Captain White assured me, that from that hour the family experienced nothing but a succession of the kindest offices on the part of the Indians, and that so united did the Indians become in all the interests of the family, that they stood always ready to promote them; and that as to security, they never felt more secure than when surrounded by these people. Skenandoah in particular, continued intimate with this family till his death.

"A friend calling to see Skenandoah asking him some questions respecting his health, &c. received the following answer: 'I am an aged hemlock. The winds of an hundred winters have whistled through my branches. I am now dead at the top. I shall soon die all my branches. Why I yet live, I great good Spirit only knows. When I am dead, I wish to be buried by the Rev. Mr. Kirkland.' Pray to my Jesus resurrector."

THE UTILITY OF ATOMS.

The following facts will excite astonishment in those who are not accustomed to investigate philosophical subjects: "Gold-beaters can reduce gold to eighty-two thousand two hundred and each other to produce the thickness of an inch; yet those plates are perfect laid upon any surface, one of them gives the appearance of gilding. They are so thin, that if I could meddle into a book, 1500 would occupy a space of a leaf of common paper, and an octavo volume of an inch thick, and have as many pages as the book of volumes, with 400 pages in each. 20 thinner than this, is the coating of gold upon silver wire of what is called gold lace, and we are not sure that such coating is not only one atom thick. Platinum and silver can be drawn into a wire much finer than a human hair. A grain of blue vitriol, or carmine, will tinge a gallon of water so that in every drop the color may be perceived. A grain of musk will scent a room for 20 years, and will have lost little of its weight. The carrion crow smells its food many miles off. A burning taper uncovered for a single instant, during which it does not lose one thousandth part of a grain, would fill with light a sphere of four miles in diameter, so as to be visible in every part of it. The thread of the silk worm is so small that many of them are twisted together to form our finest sewing thread, that of the spider is smaller still, for 2 drachms of it by weight, would reach from London to Edinburgh, or four hundred miles. In the milt of a codfish, or in water in which certain vegetables have been infused, the microscope discovers animalcules of which many thousands together do not equal in bulk a grain of sand; and yet nature with a singular prodigality has supplied many of these with organs as complex as those of the whale or the elephant; and their bodies consist of the same substance, or atoms, as that of man himself. In a single pound of such matter there are more living creatures than of human beings on the globe. What a scene has the microscope opened to the admiration of the philosophic inquirer! Water, mercury, sulphur, or in general any substance, when sufficiently heated, rises as invisible vapor or gas; that is, it is reduced so the acrifirm state. Great heat therefore, would cause the whole of the material universe to disappear, and the most solid bodies to become as invisible and as impalpable as the air we breathe. Few have contemplated an annihilation of the world more complete than this."

AMUSING.—It is not a little extraordinary how many of our most important discoveries owe their existence to chance. Every body knows the anecdote

about Sir Isaac Newton and the apple; Dr. Jenner and the milkmaid; John Bunyan and the drunken Perkins, &c. &c. But every body does not know the anecdote of Sir Peter Pontop, who found the bottom of a coal mine. I proceed, therefore to relate it. Sir Peter had been quarrelling with one of his workmen, on the day previous to the catastrophe I am narrating, relative to wages. There are two modes of descending into coalpits. The usual way is to be wound down in a machine; but they to whom the entrance and exit are matters of custom, content themselves in descending by grasping a rope, which communicates to a counteracting pulley. The weight of the individual thus carries him downward without dislocation. Sir Peter, on the day in question, adopted the latter expedient, as usual in utter darkness. Judge of his horror, when on reaching the extremity of his journey, he found that his feet failed to touch the ground. He instantly thought that the workman with whom he had quarrelled, had in revenge cut short the rope. He scrambled and bawled till he was hoarse, but all the operatives had adjourned to their dinner. At length his strength failed him, he let go his hold, expecting to be dashed to pieces in the unfathomable abyss, and found that he had been for a full half hour screaming about three inches from the ground! Here was a chance discovery which nettled Sir Peter sorely—inasmuch that he actually felt half angry with himself for not having been precipitated some hundred feet, according to his reasonable expectations.

Eng. Mag.

SINGULAR INTERPOSITION.

A tame bird, which she was in the habit of letting out of its cage every day; one morning as it was picking crumbs off the carpet, her cat, who had always before shewn great kindness for the bird, seized it on a sudden, and jumped with it in her mouth on a table. The lady was much alarmed for the fate of her favorite, until turning about she discerned the cause. The door had been left open, and a strange cat had just come into the room!—after turning it out, her own cat came down from her place of safety, and dropped the bird, without having done it the smallest injury.—Percy Anec.

DUNDAS AND THE BARBER.

Before Henry Dundas, afterwards Lord Melville, had obtained the patronage of Scotland, he was not very popular with the natives of that country;—indeed, the inhabitants of the gude town of Edinburgh, at one time, sought his life, and would have sacrificed him to their ta for having been concerned in certain measures to which the General opposed. In a state of the public mind, he being sent to the Scottish capital, and North Bly recognised walking on rounded by, or Mound, he was surrounded by an immense mob, who made preparatory rude manner, and over the parapet for throwing him. To have a coluckly, he happened money in his pocketable quantity of notes and silver, which the shape of of mind to throw at had presence them, so as to divertly, among whilst he made all possibl attention, mansion of the Lord Provost for the after great difficulty and hav where, ed of his last shilling, he ardispos found refuge and protection. 1 and

The mob increased, however, surrounded the Chief Magistrate's hd crying vehemently, "Put out Dundas!" and behaved other. wise in a very riotous manner.—At length, the Provost fearing they would proceed to extremities, came out and addressed them on the duties of hospitality, and on the ancient and uniform character of the Scots for the exercise of that virtue; and concluded by saying that "he himself would prefer falling a victim to their fury, rather than eject any person who had sought the asylum of his roof." This was an appeal which no Scotchman could withstand, more particularly as it came from a man, whose amenity of character and mild disposition had rendered him generally beloved. Having given the Provost three cheers, they quietly dispersed to their houses.

Whilst he remained in Edinburgh on this occasion, Mr. Dundas took care not to show himself again in the streets, but soon took his departure for London.

Soon afterwards, being obliged to revisit his native country, and knowing the storm had blown over he met with a very odd adventure, but one which terrified him equally, if not more so, than that of the North Bridge. It seems

key to believe that if she declared war against Russia, she might expect the support of other powers. It is supposed that the Austrian Minister will also

a measure, prefer making the most cruel exactions from their subjects. Such is the financial system of economy in this nation—it is far from the acknowledged principles of civilized States."

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DRUNKENNESS.—The following article from the Vermont Chronicle may have a tendency to arrest the progress of some unfortunate being who is gradually approaching the vortex of degradation and misery, into which thousands have been plunged, for want of a little perseverance in their repeated determinations to shun the intoxicating draught. "Strange," says the Indian, "that a man will put an enemy in his mouth to steal away his brains." And stranger still that those who feel most acutely the destructive tendency of intemperate habits should so seldom be able to avoid them.

It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when there came along an ox sled, as if returning home after having discharged its load. The sled was drawn by a pair of feeble oxen, and driven by two little boys apparently of the ages of eight and ten. On the sled, a little transversely, lay at full length, what seemed to be a man—and on closer view, a man dead drunk. "What have you there?" I said to one of the little boys. "It's my father." "Your father?" said I, "who is he?" He spoke his name. "Why what's the matter with him?" I inquired further. "He drinks too much," he replied, grief and shame conflicting in his countenance, while he strove to hide his embarrassment by urging on at a quicker pace the unconscious team with their less conscious load.

Reader, pause a moment and ponder on a fact like this. A father takes his little sons to market—gets drunk in their presence—is placed, a public spectacle, on an ox sled—and by them, even his own sons, driven to his own family! The charnel-house is not more revolting, the funeral procession is not more affecting.

MEDICAL SCHOOL OF MAINE.

The Course of Medical Lectures for 1828 has just closed. The examination of Candidates for the degree of Doctor in Medicine commenced on Monday morning of the present week, and continued until the noon of this day, Saturday. Of a class consisting of ninety-two pupils, twenty-seven presented themselves as Candidates for a degree, and passed a satisfactory examination before the Faculty of Medicine and the Censors of the Medical Society of Maine.—The following list contains their names, and the subjects of their dissertations.

David E. A. Brainerd, of Winthrop, on Wounds.
Nelson H. Carey, Winthrop, Necrosis.
Moses Dakin, Hope, Dysentery.
Michael G. Delany, Troy, N. Y., Utility of Human Dissections.
Jeremiah Dummer, Hallowell, Iodine.
Seth W. Eells, Belfast, Sympathy.
David Flanders, Goffstown, N. H., Apoplexy.
Thomas E. Gage, Rochester, Ms., puerperal Convulsions.
Henry Gilmore, Stafford, Conn. Digestion.
Cyrus Hamlin, Paris, Masterbation.
Daniel Harwood, Portland, Dental Surgery.
Sullivan Holman, Cornville, Hygiene.
Oliver B. Howe, Bethel, Epilepsy.
Nathaniel K. Kelly, Plainville, N. H., Phlegmonous Inflammation.
Alfred M. Leonard, York, N. H., Typhus Fever.
William McLellan, Newfield, Asthma.
Richard Moody, Saco, Indigestion.
Edward B. Moore, Deerfield, N. H., Chorea.
Samuel Plaisted, Gardiner, Delirium Tremens.
Charles G. Robinson, Meredith, N. H., Hemorrhage.
Levi P. Sawyer, Bethel, Cynanche Trachealis.
Thomas Sherman, Edgecomb, Typhus Fever.
Charles Snell, Augusta, Arthrosis Acuta.
Triestram G. Stockbridge, Bath, Phlegmonous Dolens.
William Swasey, Limerick, Inflammation.
William Thornton, Uxbridge, Ms., Epilepsy.
Robert Wyman, North Yarmouth, Inflammation.—[Brun. Her.]

The wife of Mr. Isaiah Eaton of this city, gave birth last Tuesday, to three fine children, a boy and two girls. The boy weighs about six pounds, and the girls five pounds each. This makes an addition of four youngsters to Mr. Eaton's family within one year. We are glad to learn that they are all doing well.

Appointments by the President.—MARTIN GALLATIN, of Pennsylvania, and WILLIAM PITT FLEMING, of Maine, to be severally agents in the negotiation, and upon the umpirage relating to the North Eastern Boundary of the United States. JOHN SAVAGE, of New York, to be Treasurer of the United States in the place of Thomas T. Tucker, deceased.

A young lad, about 8 years old, was run over at New York, by a fire engine, on Monday last, and had his thigh broken. He had hold of the rope; a thing which such boys ought not to be permitted to do.

A child of Mr. Irum Hyde, of Jackson, N. Y. about 3 years old, was recently killed by the discharge of a fowling piece with which his little brother, aged 5 years, had been permitted to play with in the absence of his parents.

Mr. Leck, of Newburgh, was robbed of \$200 by three ruffians, in Plattskil, evening of the 7th inst. One of them seized his horse by the head, when the other two jumped into Mr. P.'s wagon and effected their purpose, after presenting pistols to his breast.

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY, MAY 29, 1828.

ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

It will be recollected that agreeably to the subjoined vote taken at the late Meeting of the friends of the National Administration, held at this Village on the 30th ultimo, that a District and County Convention will be held at Paris, on Wednesday the 11th June next, two weeks from yesterday. We sincerely hope that every town and plantation will be fully represented, as the nominations to be made at that time are of importance.

Voted, that the several towns and plantations in this congressional District, be requested to send Republican Delegates, friendly to the National Administration, to a Convention to be convened at Paris, on Wednesday following the second Tuesday of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate for Member of Congress, at the next election. Also that the several towns and plantations of Oxford County be requested to send Delegates as aforesaid, for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates for Senators in said County, at the next election, and that each incorporated town be requested to send two Delegates, and each plantation one Delegate.

ELIAS STOWELL, Chairman.
Attest, REUEL WASHBURN, Secretary.

CORRECTION.

Our readers are requested to correct the following errors in the letter dated at Buckfield, and published in our last No. viz:—

In the 2d column, ninth line from the top, "for precise scale," read *puine scale*. In the 2d column, 5th line from the bottom, for the word *meteor*, read *motion*. In the 3d column, 16th line from the top, for *nor is there one*, read *nor is the one*. In the same column, in the last line but 3, in the 2d paragraph, for the quotation *quarters make*, read his "*quietus make*."

We mentioned a few weeks since, that William Reed, Esq. of this village, was about to make some arrangements to procure some winter wheat from the State of New York. We are now happy to state, that any person who wishes to procure this highly valuable wheat, has now an opportunity to do it, by making immediate application to Mr. Reed. The price of good seed wheat in Albany, is about seven shillings per bushel; it will probably cost about nine shillings delivered at Portland. Mr. Reed will order no more than what is wanted, previous to making out his orders.

SUPREME COURT.—The May term of this Court was helden at Paris, last week. There were no very important trials. The Jury could not agree in the case of Cummings vs Bolster.

MARRIED.

In Dixfield, by Levi Stowell, Esq. Mr. Charles T. Chase to Miss Louisa Traek, both of Dixfield.
In Howard's Gore, (so called), by Timothy J. Carter, Esq. Mr. George W. Howard to Miss Lucy Bean, of Bethel.
In Bethel, Mr. Chandler Duston to Miss Charlotte Bean.—Mr. Elijah Russell to Miss Elmina Bean.
In Newry, Mr. William Lilly to Miss Bar-nice Tripp.

DIED.

In this town, Miss Olive Latham.
In Howard's Gore, (so called,) Miss Lois, daughter of Mr. Phineas Howard.

THE Subscriber is Agent for the sale of the following Medicines, viz:—

Johnson's Opodeldoc; Lees family Pills; Dean's Rheumatic Pills; Jewett's Vegetable Pills; Relfe's Asthmatic Pills; Relfe's Antibilious Pills; Relfe's Female Pills; Cambrian toothache Pills; Johnson's Jaundice Bitters; Jewett's vegetable Stomach Plaster; Dumfries' Thompsons, and Frink's Eye Water; Anderson's Cough Drops; Brown's Drops for Fits; British Oil; Albert's Specific; Parker's Panacea; Albion Corn Plaster; Pulmonary Balsam; Remedy for Intemperance.

—ALSO—
Camphor; Pica; Cream Tartar; Sugar of Lead, &c. &c. All which are of the first quality. ASA BARTON.

AUCTION.

THE Subscriber will sell at Auction, on Monday the 2d day of June, at 3 o'clock, P. M. 40 thousand of good Merchant Prime boards, on 6 months credit. Also, 100 bushels Prime Corn, for cash—good security required.—Sale at Stowell's Mills.
L. B. STOWELL,
Paris, May 13.

Fresh Goods,

VERY CHEAP.

HENRY POOR,

Has just opened for sale a complete assortment of India, French and British,

Piece Goods,

Imported this spring—such as Calicoes 1s the yd; stripe Jeans 1s the yd; Dimity 1s the yd; prime Sheetings and Bleach'd Shirtings 12 1-2 cts the yd; 5 4 plain Muslins 2s pr yd; Swiss, Mull and Cambric Muslins; colored & white Cambrics; brown and Bonnet Cambrics; elegant Battistes for 26 cts the yard; Pongees; Levantines; Nankin; Canton, Prest and Italian Grapes; lots of Gloves and Hosiery; Scotch Ginghams a fine article; Silecia and Russia Diapers; Damask; Mantles; Brocade and Merino Shawlvery cheap; with a great many other goods very low.

—ALSO—
A great Stock of fresh

BROADCLOTHS,

from English, German and American Manufacturers, varying in prices from 2 dollars to 9 dollars the yard—buyers may be assured of good Bargains; Cassimeres; Satinets; Derrys; Jeans; Drillings; Grandrills; Lastings; Nankens; Stripes; Ginghams; Checks; Sheetings; Shirtings; Yarns; Threads, &c. &c.

—ALSO—
In prime order for retailing, best Live Geese, Russia, Sea Fowl and Common

FEATHERS,

done up at short order—Ticks from 22 to 35 cts the yard, &c. &c.

Portland, April 20. 4mep 199

JUST published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, and by the Author in Buckfield, a Compendious System of English Grammar, comprising all that is necessary in a work of this kind. By William Pidgin, A. M. teacher of a Grammar School in Buckfield.

*As it is presumed, that this work is on a plan somewhat new and improved, as to its parts and arrangements; it may, perhaps, deserve the attention of the public in general, and of instructors in grammar in particular.
Norway, May 1. 6w 200

A REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

BY THE USE OF

DR. JEBB'S RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

Copy of a Letter.

CHARLESTOWN, (Mass.) June 23, 1827.

To the Proprietor of Dr. Jebb's Liniment,
Dear Sir—I deem it a duty I owe to suffering humanity, to acquaint you, and through you the public, (should you think best,) of the unexpected and surprising cure performed on myself by the use of the above most excellent Medicine. I have been for more than thirty years, and sometimes most severely, afflicted with the Rheumatism; have been frequently rendered perfectly helpless, and in consequence confined to my bed, when it has required two persons to move me, being in such extreme pain; I have several times been under the care of the most eminent physicians, but procured only temporary relief. I one day noticed the advertisement of Dr. Jebb's Liniment, with the testimonials accompanying it, and was induced to try a bottle, which I used without much sensible benefit. I concluded however, to persevere, and bought another bottle, and was greatly relieved, and by use of half the third bottle, was wholly cured, and have never since had a return of the pain, which I had not been free from a month at a time for thirty years, and it is now more than three years since I was cured. I would most earnestly advise every person suffering under this painful complaint, not to despair of a cure so long as they can obtain "Dr. Jebb's Liniment." You are at liberty to make any use of this you may think advisable.

Most respectfully yours,

CALEB SYMMES.

To the foregoing testimony, many other unquestionable proofs might be added, in favor of the superior Liniment of Dr. Jebb. Nothing but a fair trial, which the proprietor confidently solicits, can give an adequate idea of its unrivalled efficacy, in mitigating, and thoroughly mastering, the excruciating disease, to which it has been successfully applied in a multitude of cases. The operation of the Liniment is often immediate; and it has frequently cured Rheumatic affections of years standing, in four and twenty hours. It is also recommended with confidence, as one of the best applications known for stiffness of the joints, numbness, sprains and chilblains. Price 50 cents.

*Prepared from the original Recipe in M. S. of the late Dr. W. T. CONWAY, by his immediate successor, and the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER and sold wholesale by him at his Counting Room over No. 70, Court-street, corner of Hanover-street, Boston, and "sold wholesale and retail," by ASA BARTON, at the Oxford Bookstore, by his special appointment, (together with all the valuable Medicine as prepared by the late Dr. Conway.)
*None genuine unless signed T. Kidder, on the outside printed wrapper.
*A large discount made to Country Physicians, Traders, &c. May 1.

ASA BARTON, AGENT,

Has just received, for sale, Razors of a Superior quality and finish, warranted Good, or no sale—Razor Straps; Shears; Scissors, from 12 1-2 to 75 cents; Handsome Pat-terns; Rogers's superior Penknives, single and double bladed; Steel Pens; Mathematical Instruments; Gunter's Scales; Dividers; Glass, Cork, and other Inkstands; Inkpowder and Ink; Sand Boxes and Sand; Wafers; Lead and Slate Pencils; Drawing Paper; Patent Brushes, &c. &c.

—ALSO—
Carving Knives and Forks; Table Stools; Iron, and Britannia Table Spoons; Clothes, Hair, and Shaving Brushes; Powder Flasks; Snuff Boxes; Cigar Boxes; Graters; Cork Scerews; Plain and Mounted Chaise Whips; Table Bells; Brass Padlocks; Elastic and Iron Knitting Pins; Needles of the first quality; Tumbles; Wound Wire; Spectacles, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold cheap for cash only. Persons in want will recollect that the articles offered are of a good quality, and as our trade is for all Cash prices are low.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase a SHOAT or early spring PIG.
ASA BARTON.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

NEW STORE:

NEW SPRING GOODS:

LYMAN & POOR,

Have formed a connexion in business, and have taken the Store, No. 6, Toid's Building, (2 doors below the Bank of Portland,) where they have received an entire new stock of European, French, India and American

Dry Goods,

which are offered at better bargains than has ever been sold in Portland—consisting in part of

700 yds	Light Calicoes	12 1-2 cts per yd.
1100 yds	do do do	15 do do;
1237 yds	do do do	1s do do;
756 yds	do do do	20 do do;
2705 yds	do Prints	22 to 33 cts do;
673 yds	Fine Bleach'd Shirtings	from 12 1-2 to 15 cts do;
937 yds	do Sheetings	from 15 to 25 do do;
1059 yds	Stout Brown Shirtings	10 cts do;
1391 yds	do Sheetings (38 inches)	12 1-2 cts do;
700 yds	Checks and Ginghams	from 12 1-2 to 15 cts do
532 yds	Stripes, (Blue & White),	15 cts do;
25 ps	4 4 & 6 4 White Cambrics	from 25 to 44 cts per yd;
15 ps	4 4 & 6 4 Cambric Muslins	from 30 to 75 cts do;
15 ps	4 4 Fig'd & Plain Book Muslin	from 25 to 92 cts do;
10 ps	Plaid & Corded Cambrics 6 4 wide	from 2s 6d to 3s do;

—ALSO—

White Worsted Mantles from 6s 9d to 9s 9d;
Red do do from 7s to 10s 6d;
Cold Cape Shawls from \$2.00 to 4.25;
Elegant Brocade Shawls \$3.25;
Narrow Black Bombazine for Mantles, cheap;
Cold Cambrics for Bonnets, from 1s to 30 cts per yard;

Blk and cold Canton Crapes; Pongees for Dresses 46 cts per yd; Elegant Stripe Battiste for Ladies' Dresses, 40 cts per yd; Blk satin Levantine, French, do; India twill'd Silks, from 3s 6d to 6s per yd; Blk Satinets 3s; Green, do; cold Florence Silks; Elegant blk Silk Vestings, super London do; Valentia and Common do, cheap; blk Silk Hdks; Bandanna and Flag Hdks; Cotton Flags 9d; White Pocket Hdks, from 1s to 2s; a great assortment of Gloves and Hosiery; plain and fig'd Swiss Muslin, very low; Irish Linens; Long Lawns; Bonnet, Belt and Cap Ribbons; Parasols; 2 Cases Cotton Umbrellas from 5s 6d to 10s; 1 Case Silk Umbrellas from 12s to 21s.

—ALSO—
A fine assortment of black, blue, brown, olive, claret and mix'd

BROADCLOTHS,

very cheap; blue, black, drab, brown and mix'd CASSIMERES; blue and mix'd Satinets, Woollenets and Drillings; Striped Jeans and Derrys; Worsted Satin for Gentlemen's Summer Coats; blue and yellow Nankens; white Jeans, &c. &c. &c.

[Those who purchase with Cash, will find it greatly to their advantage to examine the above Goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as they will be sold extremely low

WANTED,

As above, 5000 YDS good TOW CLOTH in exchange for goods.

Portland, April 24, 1828. 6wis 200

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.....FRYEBURG.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors or owners of Land, in the town of Fryeburg, that the same are taxed in the Tax Bills, in said Fryeburg, and committed to me, to collect, for the years 1828 and 1827, in the several sums following, viz:

Names where known.	Lota.	Div.	Acres.	Tax.	Original Proprietors.
Owner unknown,	18	4	140	280	Abial Chandler.
Owner unknown,	23	3	100	200	John Charles.
Owner unknown,	4	114	228	3 65	Benjamin Russell.
Owner unknown,	4	100	200	3 20	John Evans.
Owner unknown,	33	3	174	522	John Evans.
Owner unknown,	11	5	60	100	John Evans.
One house lot of Land Fryeburg Corner,			100	2 62	Andrew McMillan.
Unknown, 1-2 of 39	12	1	5	40	Joseph Frye.
Owner unknown,	6	1	40	150	Moses Day.
Owner unknown,	4	60	150	98	Nathaniel Merrill.
Owner unknown,	19	30	300	275	Stephen Farrington.
Unknown, 1-2 of 24			88	200	Moses Day.
Owner unknown,	5	100	250	1 18	David Evans.
Owner unknown,	53	4	78	282	Joseph Frye.
Owner unknown,	41	3	200	40	Joseph Frye.
Owner unknown,	2	12	180	194	David Page.
Owner unknown,	39	2	100	400	Joseph Frye.
In Willey Cove,			8	98	James Hazeltine.

That unless the above Taxes are paid to the subscriber, with all necessary intervening charges, before Monday, the first day of September next, said Lots will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder, at the house of Maj. PHILIP EASTMAN, in Fryeburg, on Monday aforesaid at nine o'clock A. M. on said day to pay said taxes with charges aforesaid.

EBENEZER FESSENDEN, Jr., Collector of Taxes for Fryeburg for 1826 and 1827.

Fryeburg, May 22, 1828. 3w-4

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.....Carthage.

NOTICE is hereby given to the proprietors of the Lands hereafter mentioned, in the town of Carthage, lately called Plantation Numbered Four, that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned Collector of said town of Carthage, for the year 1827, in the respective sums following, viz:

Names of Proprietors where known.	Lota.	Div.	Acres.	Tax.	Total.
Nathaniel Quint,	2 15	120	120	98	98
Staples & Cary,	4 16	160	80	64	64
Do.	4 17	160	160	128	128
Do.	5 16	160	80	64	64
Do.	5 17	203	210	1 68	1 68
Do.	6 16	161	100	80	80
Hiram Hill,	11	4	99	99	79
Jewet Adams,	16	6	160	120	96 3 72
N. Staples,	1 12	160	80	64	64

The said Collector will proceed according to law, to sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house of Joun Storker, Esq. at ten of the clock in the forenoon, on Saturday, the twentieth day of September next, so much of the said Lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said Taxes and the necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said Taxes and charges.

ABEL HATHAWAY, Collector as aforesaid.
Dated at said Carthage the first day of April, 1828. 3w-4

SHERIFF'S SALE.

ALL the right and equity of redemption, or all the right, title or interest which Capt. JEREMIAH MORROW now has or had on the twelfth day of October 1827, to the Land on which he now lives, in Livermore, containing about eight Acres of Land, with a Dwelling-house, Shop, &c. thereon, situated near the Inn of Col. Jesse Stone, taken on execution and will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the fourteen day of June next, one o'clock in the afternoon, at the store of Francis F. Haines, Esq. in said Livermore, unless previously redeemed.
SAMUEL MORRISON, Dep. Sheriff.
May 6, 1828. 3w

LINCOLN & EDMANES,

59 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON,

Publish and keep for sale the following Valuable

SCHOOL BOOKS.

BLAKE'S NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, being Conversations on Philosophy, with the addition of explanatory Notes, Questions for examination, and a Dictionary of Philosophical Terms. The whole accompanied with Plates. A new and beautiful stereotype edition. (Perhaps no work has contributed so much as this to excite a fondness for the study of Natural Philosophy in youthful minds. The familiar comparisons with which it abounds, awakens interest, and rivets the attention of the Pupil. Price \$1.50.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From the Rev. Jasper Adams, A. M. Principal and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, in Charleston College, South-Carolina.
"I have been highly gratified with the perusal of your edition of Conversations on Natural Philosophy. The Questions, Notes, and Explanation of Terms are valuable additions to the work, and make this edition superior to any other with which I am acquainted. I shall recommend it wherever I have opportunity."

Charleston, Jan. 10, 1828.

From the United States Literary Gazette.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity furnished us by the publication of a new edition of this deservedly popular work, to recommend it, not only to those instructors who may not already have adopted it, but also generally to all readers who are desirous of obtaining information on the subjects on which it treats. Mrs. Bryan, the author, is advantageously known by her treatises on Chemistry and Political Economy. But it is not so much our purpose, to add to the general voice in commendation of the work itself, as to call the attention of the public to the present edition of it. The Editor has introduced some valuable improvements, and thrown it into a form that peculiarly recommends itself to the instructors of youth. The questions arranged at the bottom of the pages, in which the collateral facts are explained, he directs the attention of the learner to the principal topics. Mr. Blake has added many notes, which illustrate the facts to which they are appended, and give a Dictionary of Philosophical Terms which does not exist in any other work of the kind.

POETRY.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA SOUVENIR.
MISS PATTY DOLLY STOWE.

There was in old Connecticut
Some forty years ago,
A lady young and beautiful,
Miss Patty Dolly Stowe.
Of nature's handy work was she,
As fair a specimen
As ever came from out her shop,
To captivate us men.

She had a face as round and red
As the rising harvest moon,
And smiles which gleamed as pleasantly
As an April sun at noon;
And then a pretty nose and chin,
In cupid's livery dress,
A pair of eyes as bright and black
As Day and Martin's best.

Her form was short, but knit
With nature's best devices;
In frame and shape—in all but length,
A Venus de Medici—
A pair of arms, full, fat, and plump,
With nerve and muscle strong,
She'd lift a cask of cider up
And drink out of the bung.

Indeed was she a great beauty,
Though somewhat over done,
If measured by the high Dutch scale,
Who note it by the fun,
And in these days of silk and lace,
You will not find, I trow,
A girl with such substantial charms
As Patty Dolly Stowe.

But though she was comely,
Her charms weren't thrown away,
She'd wash and knit, and after spin
Her forty knots a day—
She'd roast a pig right gallantly,
And broil a canvass duck,
But oh! the dish which she could make
Out of a head and pluck.

She was no sighing simperer,
Miss Patty Dolly Stowe;
And if a man made love to her,
She answered yes or no.
When Abel Crane came courting her,
She answered the point,
Without a sigh or blush she said,
"Your nose is out of joint!"

And when he turned his face away
To curse his bitter fate,
She pinched his arm and gently said,
"She thought he'd better wait."
He snapt his fingers, scraped his heel,
"A kind good morning bid her—
And when a year or two had past,
She was a blooming widow."

He waited for a month or two,
Then met her at her gate,
And asked her if she'd marry him—
She said "you are too late!"
But Abel said he'd have her yet—
She bid him try again;
"He'd have her yet," he said, "as sure
As he was Abel Crane."

The second was a tougher lad,
And would not die so quick,
And full ten years had passed away,
When he was taken sick.
His ailment was a typhus, and
The Doctors could not save,
So soon, poor man, he conformed him,
And bore him to his grave.

And as she stood in widow's weeds,
Beside his lonely bier,
Young Abel slyly squeezed her hand,
And whispered in her ear.
But Dolly in a husky tone,
With sighs and sobbings broken,
Returned the gentle squeeze and said,
"Young Daniel Jones has spoken."

Now Abel (crane, while grim despair
Stared him in the face,
Without a sigh or groan replied,
"I don't give up the chase,
While life preserves a single tree
For my hope to climb;
Should Daniel Jones be taken off,
I speak for thee next time."

VARIETY.

From the London Medical Gazette.

Sir,—As you have recently published
several cases of the passages of foreign
substances through different parts of the
body, perhaps, your readers may find
some interest in pursuing the account of
a statement—*remains, sir, very faithful*—
I remain, Sir, J. BARON.

Hereafter, Feb. 5. Elizabeth Town-
end, aged 21, was a limited Nov. 10,
1810, into the infirmary, and gave the
following account of her situation. About
two years ago, while employed as a
laundry maid, she happened to have
a great many pins in her month, at that
time a person came behind her and
struck her unexpectedly on the back.
During the shock thereby occasioned,
the whole of the pins were swallowed.
Twenty-four of them, she affirms, have
made their way to the surface and been
cut out. The scars are visible chiefly
about the chest and arms.

She had not been long in the house
before this accident was as much con-
firmed as it could be. She remained in
it till the 9th of May, 1811. During
that period ten pins were discharged.
The greater number came from be-
tween the ribs and through the mammae.
One was taken out of the arm near the
elbow, another from the inside of the
thigh, and a third was brought up vomit-
ing. This occurrence took place on
the 10th of February. For some time
before she went out of the house, the
supper consisting of the portion of pins
was not known to her, and as she had
been swallowed, it was believed
that she had all been removed.

On the 12th of December, however,
Mr. C. visited, and remained in
company till the 15th September,
the day last pin, being the forty-
eighth, was extracted from the right hy-
key to on the 20th of July.

Against which were taken from
support, as had lost their heads;
and that there were much crooked, and

of large size. The heads were usually
found on the dressing a few days after
the incision had been made. This also
happened in one which was cut from
under the fascia of the thigh. As she
did not recollect whether any of them
were crooked before they were swal-
lowed, it is impossible to tell whether
their shape had been altered in passing
through the body; but a force which
could detach the heads may easily be
supposed equal to accomplish this also.

While the pins were making their
way through the internal parts she was
not aware of their progress, but when
they approached the surface, her suf-
fering from violent convulsions and pain
was very great. This I noticed particu-
larly before a very large pin was ta-
ken from the thigh. It had descended
from the stomach to that part before
she experienced any uneasiness, but
when it got among the voluntary mus-
cles, she was perpetually tormented
with pain and successive attacks of epi-
lepsy till the pin was cut from under
the fascia. She had also very painful
experience of the passage of the pins
through the mammae and the intercos-
tal muscles, and she could tell with
great accuracy the number of pins that
happened to be in the breast long be-
fore they could be felt by any other per-
son. This fact was recorded in a re-
port made in my journal on the 5th of
December, 1810. On that day she said
that there were three pins deep-seated
in the mammae though neither she nor
any one else could discover them by the
touch. Her judgement, nevertheless,
proved to be perfectly correct.

The thief who stole Mr. Brougham's
bag and papers has, according to the
newspapers, applied to him for some re-
compense for his professional trouble,
as the booty was of no great value to
the thief. The modest demand reminds
us of the following story, intended to
illustrate French exigence.

A gentleman strolling about the streets
was suddenly interrupted by a French-
man, who, rushing up to him with a red
hot poker in his hand, accosted him in
these terms, polite in their manner,
however disagreeable in their import:

Frenchman.—"Saar, I hope you will
allow me de plaisir, de felicity to run
dis red hot pokaar sex inches into your
body."

Englishman.—What do you mean, you
scoundrel—stand off, or I'll knock you
down.

Frenchman.—Oh Monsieur, I beg you
will take no offence, but do just permit
me den to run des red hot pokaar only
tree inches into your body.

Englishman.—Not a hair's breadth,
you villain; so keep off, or I'll trounce
you.

Frenchman.—Oh Saar, I am sure you
will be so complaisant as to let me run
de red hot pokaar one leetle inch into
your body—no more.

Englishman.—Not if your life and
soul depended upon it, you madman.

Frenchman [drawing himself up].—Den
Saar, since you refuse to let me run des
red hot pokaar into your body, I trust
you will pay for de trouble, and de ex-
pense of heating de red hot pokaar for
your body.—*London Magazine.*

A MURDERER'S STORY.—The last num-
ber of the London Quarterly Review
says, "We remember, many years ago,
two Englishmen fixing iron runners to
the Russian sledge, with which, after
rigging it with a mast and sail, they
started upon the Neva, and darted along
at the rate of twenty-two miles an hour.
Having in their progress observed a
well crossing on the ice, they steered
directly towards it, and such was the ve-
locity of the sledge, that it cut the ani-
mal in two!!!"

ISOLATION.—A little Irish boy was
reading to a priest, with marvellous
and becoming gravity, the account of
the Israelites journeying in the wilder-
ness; when he came to that part where
Aaron set up a golden calf, he stopped
suddenly, and asked whether it would
have been as reprehensible to have
made a bull? "Arrah, to be sure it
would my jewel," answered the priest.
"Fith then," said the little Paddy,
"the Irish are damned to all eternity."

OLD BALLY WIT.—A man was tried
for stealing a pair of boots from a shop-
door in Holborn, with which he ran
away. In the course of examination
the Judge asked a witness who had per-
sued and seized the prisoner—"What
did he say when you caught him?"
Witness.—"My Lord, he said that he
took the boots in joke." Judge.—
"And how far did he carry the joke?"
Witness.—"About 10 yards, please your
Lordship."

GOOD BREEDING.—A farmer who came
up to town to visit his brother, having
given some offence to his sister-in-law,
who piqued herself upon her gentility,
by something that did not accord with
ideas of good manners, she peritly told
him that he was very ill-bred, and not
even knew what good-breeding was.
"Why, look, ma'am," replied he, as
for that, I consider myself quite as well
bred as you, for all your fine airs: my
mother had seventeen of us in sixteen
years, and that I take to be good breed-
ing."

LAWS OF MAINE.

AN ACT to establish the lines of the town
of Liberty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives, in Legislature assembled, That
from and after the passing of this Act, the
boundary lines of the town of Liberty, in the
county of Waldo, shall be established as fol-
lows, viz: southwestwardly and north-
wardly by the northeastwardly line of the
town of Washington and the southeastwardly
line of the town of Palermo, continued till
they meet; northeastwardly by the line
between proprietors lots numbered three and
four of the first great division of the twenty
mentioned bounds, and of the orders. I
have endeavored to explain them so clearly
and fully that they cannot be misunderstood.
I have given examples for sashes, sash
frames, and shutters; and how to set them in
brick walls; have also treated fully on stairs.
Several plans and elevation of buildings
of different kinds, are to be found in this
work, with observations on their several and
particular parts."

AN ACT to regulate the taking of Alewives
in Prospect Stream.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and
House of Representatives, in Legislature assem-
bled, That from and after the passing of this
Act, no person shall catch any Alewives in
Prospect Stream, so called, in the town of
Gouldsborough, on any other days than Mon-
days and Thursdays, nor shall any person
catch any of said fish in such part of said
stream, as may be more than twenty rods dis-
tant from high water mark, nor in such part
of said stream as may be less than two rods
from high water mark; nor shall any person
catch any of said fish near the mouth of said
stream within one hundred and twenty rods
stream and below high water mark, under pe-
nalty of twenty dollars for each offence.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That the
owners or occupants of such dam or dams as
now are or hereafter may be erected across
said stream, shall make sufficient water pas-
sage round, through or over such dams for
the passage of Alewives in the season of their
going up or down said stream, under penalty
of fifty dollars for each offence.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That all pe-
nalties incurred under this Act, may be sued
for and recovered in an action of debt, by the
Treasurer of the town of Gouldsborough, for
the time being, before any competent tri-
bunal within the county, and all sums so re-
covered, shall be appropriated to the use of said
town.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 21, 1828.]

AN additional ACT to regulate the taking
of Fish in Dyer's River.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives, in Legislature assembled, That
it shall be the duty of the fish committee of
the towns of New Castle and Jefferson re-
spectively, as pointed out in the Act to
which this is in addition, passed February
seventh, one thousand, eight hundred and
twenty-two, to remove all obstructions and
keep the fish ways open in said river from the
twentieth day of August to the last day of
September annually; and any person who
shall obstruct any passage way in said river
during said term, or prevent the committee
either of them in the discharge of their du-
ty, shall forfeit and pay the penalty specified
in the first section of said Act. And said
committees respectively are authorized to ex-
ercise the powers and perform the duties
within the limits of both of said towns, that
they now are authorized by law to exercise
and perform within the limits of the town for
which they were chosen; and any inhabitant
of the towns of New Castle and Jefferson
may prosecute for any breach of this Act or
of the Act to which this is additional, any
thing in the Act last aforesaid to the contrary
notwithstanding.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 21, 1828.]

AN ACT to incorporate the town of Hancock.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and
House of Representatives in Legislature assem-
bled, That such parts of the town of Sulli-
van, and Trenton and Plantation numbered
eight as lie within the following lines, viz:
Beginning at the present northwest corner of
the town of Trenton, thence north by the
east line of the town of Ellsworth to the
north line of the French grant, or grant to
DeGregoire and wife; thence on the said
line of the French grant to the west line of
the town of Franklin; thence south by said
line to the southwest corner of the town of
Franklin; thence east on said line and south-
erly through the middle of Taunton Bay to
Erecheman's Bay; thence westerly up French-
man's Bay to the southeast corner of the town
of Trenton; thence northerly on the east
line of Trenton to a point one mile south of
the present northwest corner of the town of
Sullivan; thence from said point west and
parallel to the present north line of Trenton
to the easterly line of the town of Ellsworth;
thence by the line of the town of Ellsworth
north twenty-five degrees east to the place
of beginning; with the inhabitants of the town,
be, and hereby are incorporated into a town,
by the name of Hancock, and vested with all
the powers and privileges and subject to the
duties of other towns; Provided, the inhabi-
tants thus incorporated shall be holden to pay
all assessments due and remaining unpaid,
prior to the passing of this Act.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That one
third of the State valuation of the town of
Sullivan, one ninth of said valuation of the
town of Trenton, and three fifths of the val-
uation of Plantation numbered eight, be ta-
ken from the valuation of said towns and
Plantation and set to the town of Hancock.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That the in-
habitants of that part of the town of Trenton
heretofore set off shall be holden to pay their
proportion for the support of the pau-
per now chargeable to the town of Trenton
so long as they shall be supported by said
town.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, That the in-
habitants of that part of the town of Trenton
Sullivan and Plantation numbered eight,
thus set off shall be and continue a part of
the towns and plantation to which they now
respectively belong, for the purpose of vot-
ing for Governor, Senators, Representatives,
Register of Deeds and County Treasurer, until
the State shall be divided anew for the
choice of Representatives.

[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 21, 1828.]

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